MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 MARCH 1982

Libya

Commenting on the U.S. Navy secretary's announcement that the 6th Fleet will hold further maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, JANA said that if the announcement is confirmed, the only explanation for it is that the United States has decided to invade Libya. In this case, Libya must prepare to confront a big state, and this means a "third world war is imminent." The United States would be responsible for such a war because an aggression in the Gulf of Sidra is an aggression against Libya's territorial integrity, JANA added.

Israel

'Ali Visit -- A solution to the dispute over the Tabah area seemed to have been found during a 2-hour conversation between Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Prime Minister Menahem Begin, according to Jerusalem radio. Israelis who work and live in the area will continue to do so without permits, but the radio carried conflicting reports as to whether Israel will recognize Egyptian sovereignty over Tabah. In a joint interview with 'Ali and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon carried by Jerusalem radio's English service, Sharon rejected a question as to whether Israel will delay its withdrawal from the Sinai if the border dispute is not solved, stressing instead that the dispute will be resolved. Describing his talks with Begin as "very friendly," 'Ali said they agreed to give new momentum to the autonomy talks but added that technical differences over the borderline still exist and will be discussed by the joint higher committee.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak asked in a message to Begin delivered by 'Ali that his visit be postponed to a "more propitious time," and Begin replied that he would be glad to receive Mubarak "heartily" whenever he decides to make an official visit to Israel, IDF radio reported.

In his talks with 'Ali, Begin rejected a proposal to convene the autonomy talks in Washington at the experts level, emphasizing that the talks must be held in the region without outside pressure, Jerusalem radio reported. It also noted that after a meeting with 'Ali and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said that a proposal was raised to resume the autonomy negotiations at the ministerial level, but this matter must be decided by the prime minister.

'Ali responded favorably to Sharon's request that Egypt take measures to foil attempts by terrorist organizations to transfer explosives and arms from Egypt to the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem television reported.

In talks between 'Ali and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir the two decided to meet every 3 months to solve current problems, IDF radio announced.

A bilateral committee will attempt to settle the Tabah dispute without resorting to arbitration, and in the meantime neither country will have clear sovereignty over the area and both will refrain from moving soldiers or policemen into it, IDF reported. It added, however, that Sharon told the Egyptian visitors that all border arrangements must be completed 1 week prior to the Sinai withdrawal.

According to Jerusalem radio, sources in the Egyptian delegation said Israeli proposals on Tabah would be submitted to Mubarak for a decision, but some delegation members hinted that 'Ali believes Mubarak will find it hard to accept the Israeli positions because he promised his people that Egypt would receive all of the Sinai down to the last centimeter by 25 April.

Golan Druze Strike -- The IDF imposed a curfew on the Druze village of Majdal Shams after a demonstration during which villagers tried to overturn military vehicles, Jerusalem radio reported.

Lebanon

Diplomatic Security, South -- The kidnapped British Embassy employee has been released, Beirut radio reported. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, the staff of the Bahraini Embassy has left Lebanon after receiving threats that Bahrain's policy must be rectified to conform with the major Arab policies.

In the south, UN officers visited Beaufort Castle to prepare for the stationing of a UN observation post there, Jerusalem radio noted.

Call for Christian Unity -- Former President Sulayman Franjiyah has called for the reunification of Christian ranks, Voice of Lebanon said.

GCC

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) chiefs of staff concluded their meeting in Riyadh, Riyadh television reported. According to KUNA, they discussed the strengthening of GCC defenses, a "general image of coordinated action" among GCC armies, the establishment of a Gulf "war industry" and the results of a GCC military mission to Bahrain and Oman.

YAR

An official source announced the capture of a group of terrorists caught infiltrating the country, AFP reported. Earlier, AFP reported that a North Yemeni opposition leader told a news conference in Beirut that Saudi-backed government forces had resumed the offensive against National Democratic Front forces, which shot down two government aircraft.

Iran

Relations with Syria -- Iran and Syria have signed a joint political communique, an oil agreement and a 10-year protocol for trade exchange, Tehran radio reported. Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati described the talks with the visiting Syrian delegation as very fruitful, the radio noted, and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said Iran and Syria have strengthened their relations and achieved valuable results. Before his delegation's return to Syria, Khaddam told a press conference that the two countries will conclude cultural, scientific and technological cooperation agreements at a later date, Damascus television reported. He also said the agreements reached provide for an annual trade exchange worth more than $2 billion. According to Tehran radio, Iran will export 9 million tons of oil to Syria annually and the Syrians are ready to export 1 million tons of phosphates to Iran. Iran's commerce minister said in a radio interview that Syria also plans to supply Iran with textiles and foodstuffs, while Iran hopes to export nonoil items to Syria if the latter changes its commercial regulations.

Trade With Uruguay -- Iran will export oil worth $80 million to Uruguay and import foodstuffs worth $60 million, Tehran radio reported.

Nuclear Technology -- The head of the Esfahan Nuclear Technology Center said Iran is taking concrete measures to import nuclear technology, IRNA reported. Iran has completed the preliminary design of a subcritical reactor, he added, and plans to produce uranium ingots within 6 months.

Nabavi Hague Visit -- Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi left for the Netherlands to review the implementation of the Algerian agreement and the progress of Iranian claims at the International Court of Justice, Tehran radio noted.

Arrests -- Tehran radio reported that 17 armed rebels were captured by revolution guards in the Bushehr region.

Pakistan

Delhi radio reported that the Pakistani authorities have detained 3,500 people in a crackdown on opposition activists.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO PDPA

LD150730 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0502 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 14 Mar (BAKHTAR) -- Following is the message of Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union addressed to the countrywide PDPA conference which began in Kabul today.

Dear comrades, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union conveys its warmest praises to the participants of the countrywide PDPA conference and wishes success in its work.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, while it is the proponent of the fundamental interests of the people of Afghanistan, is at the head of the struggles of all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces of Afghanistan for the creation of a free and just society in their ancient land. Under the leadership of the party and based on the will of the country's toilers, the anti-feudal and national democratic revolution took place which opened for Afghanistan the way to social progress, national reconstruction and consolidation of sovereignty and independence of the country.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have accomplished a great work for the consolidation and growth of the socio-economic achievements, raising the living standards of the people, the development of its spiritual culture having in view the national characteristics and traditions, during the span of time elapsed after the April Revolution. The social base of the progressive regime is expanding, the new sovereignty of the state is strengthening. The representatives of various strata of the population are joining in the ranks of the active builders of the republic. The programme of still further stabilizing the situation in the country, which ensures the turning of all the people towards the fulfillment of urgent socio-economic duties, is being implemented successfully.

The important transformations taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have unbreakable link with the great and constructive activities and leading role of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in the society. In the new phase of the April Revolution, the party could overcome the difficulties lying before it and unite the vast masses of the people and active part of the forces of the society for the defence of the country and the revolution. The continued efforts of the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan for the revival of an atmosphere of mutual trust, party and ideological unity and principledness in the party ranks, expansion of its ranks and consolidation of party discipline, search for still more perfect forms and methods of political and popular work and raising of ideological and political level of the party cadres, help in the successful activity of the party.

Your conference is convened in the conditions when the international imperialism and its allies are waging an intensive struggle against the regime and the popular government by using counterrevolutionary armed bands sent to the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and with the help of the internal reaction. To achieve their aggressive aims they continue their undeclared war against Afghanistan and want to lead Afghanistan to the feudal past and make it obedient to the alien and imperialist forces. This policy causes the increasing and more organised resistance of Afghanistan's patriots at the forefront of which is the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and all our people, in pursuance of the traditions of Soviet-Afghan friendship and relying on the principle of internationalist solidarity, decisively support the people of the revolutionary Afghanistan in their efforts for the construction of a new society.

We express the confidence that the countrywide conference will consolidate the unity and integrity of the ranks of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and will be an important step for Afghanistan in the way towards peace and allsided social and economic progress.

Long live friendship and solidarity between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Let the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan consolidate and grow.

[Signed] Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union

EMBASSY OFFICIAL IN DACCA DENIES DEFECTION

BK111614 Hong Kong AFP in English 1533 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Dacca, 11 Mar (AFP) -- An Afghan Embassy official in Dacca today expressed surprise at reports that the ambassador Mohammed Anwar Kader had defected or had gone to Pakistan. The official, embassy First Secretary Golam Gaus Waziri, told AFP by telephone that Mr. Kader, who has been Afghanistan's ambassador to Bangladesh since March 1979, had returned to Afghanistan after completing his tour of duty.

He said Mr. Kader and his family left Dacca for home about a week ago, but he could not confirm if Mr Kader had already been back to Kabul. However, informed sources here said the Afghan diplomat had left Dacca quietly on March 26 [as received] by a PIA flight to Karachi and reportedly had sought political asylum in Pakistan. Foreign Ministry officials declined to comment on the report immediately.

FORMER AFGHAN DIPLOMAT ON RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

AU160958 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Mar 82 p 2

[Gerhard Bitzan report on DIE PRESSE interview with former Afghan diplomat Ahmadzia' Qayem Kochai -- date and place not given]

[Text] Vienna -- "The communists in Afghanistan have no more than 1 percent followers. As soon as the Soviet Army is gone, Karmal's puppet regime will be gone within 24 hours, too." Ahmadzia' Qayem Kochai must know this: He was an Afghan diplomat and worked in the embassy in Budapest until December last year. A short time ago he was granted political asylum in Austria. Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, resistance in Afghanistan has not come to a stop but has even increased in the last months, Kochai said in a "PRESSE" talk.

For 20 years, (Kochai) has been in the diplomatic service, but in 1978 he was imprisoned in Kabul for 2 years and then sent to the Budapest embassy, "because I am an expert on Eastern Europe." There are many other Afghans who were forced into a profession and thus "many true patriots and nationalists are working in the government today." They do not want to leave Afghanistan, but want to fight secretly. Kochai stressed that the Foreign Ministry in Kabul is almost completely in Soviet hands. The ambassador in Budapest must "come to the Soviets to inquire every day."

Concerning the situation of the Afghan resistance, Kochai said that the numerous groups should be united and should have only one leadership. Thus, the resistance could be strengthened. However, he does not see a person who could bring about the integration. The former finance minister, Abdolmalik Abdolrahimza'i, a brother of the president of the Muslim social service in Vienna, was such a figure to whom the people turned and who united the young generation around him. However, in December he was "unmistakably murdered by Soviet agents." The young resistance fighters have much courage, but not the popularity which is needed for such a leadership.

Could he imagine that he, as a deserted diplomat, might be accepted by the resistance? Kochai smiles and says: "The resistance knows all about the intellectuals. They know me as a true patriot." Moreover, he has secretly worked for the resistance in the Foreign Ministry. In any case, he will be available for the resistance, but he does not want to belong to only one group.

Concerning the role of the monarchists in the resistance, Kochai stated that earlier they had made great mistakes when they did not realize Moscow's plans for an invasion of Afghanistan, which had been in existence for a long time. He added: "If they believe that they can do something for the resistance, let them come."

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT SPLIT BY DEEP DIVISIONS

PM161437 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Mar 82 p 5

[Charles Nevin Peshawar dispatch: "Divisions in Afghan Resistance"]

[Text] Deep divisions still exist within the Afghan resistance movement despite the forging of a grand alliance between seven major mojahedin groups. The seven are all Islamic fundamentalist, and their new alliance, the Islamic Unity of Afghan Mojahedin, serves only to underscore their differences with the more moderate elements in the resistance.

Left out, by its own choice, is the other major (and moderate) alliance, the National Islamic Liberation Front for Afghanistan, headed by Sayed Gailani who somewhat paradoxically is a revered descendant of the prophet. The fundamentalists, he says, do not recognize the people's right to self-determination. But the people of Afghanistan "reject any kind of extremism, and that is why they are engaged in an armed struggle against a super-power."

Warning on Violence

Russian withdrawal and collapse of the Karmal regime might not necessarily mean the end of fighting within the country, Mr Gailani said. "These fundamentalists might try to create some trouble, but the people of Afghanistan will take care of them," he added. "If they choose to achieve their political ends by elections, they are welcome. If they resort to violence, they will be swiftly checked."

He appealed for help in the guerrilla struggle. "We have not received the help we need," he said. "We need everything, without conditions, every type of assistance, military assistance, material assistance, the means, not the manpower, which we have."

Mr Gailani has by far the largest, most luxurious guerrilla headquarters. Funds so far, he says, have come from "individuals abroad, particularly in Moslem countries.

Dark Rumours

The amount of giving Mr Gailani has obviously received helps to fuel dark rumours in Peshawar that he is more than just another resistance leader. At their murkiest, these rumours postulate an agreement between Russia and America to restore the exiled Afghan king, Zahir Shah, to forestall a powerful fundamentalist alliance between Afghanistan Iran, and Pakistan.

To prevent friction in the other resistance alliance a monthly rotation of the chairmanship is planned, but an arch-fundamentalist, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, has been appointed permanent deputy chairman.

Observers rate Hikmatyar, an interrupted engineering student, as the main threat to the durability of the fundamentalist alliance. His intractability is a by-word, and his group is blamed for much of the internecine clashing that has dogged the groups. But the influence of these byzantine dealings in Peshawar on the actual fighting is questionable.

USTINOV COMMENTS ON INDIAN OCEAN MILITARIZATION

BK170337 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov has expressed concern over the growing militarization of the Indian Ocean. Speaking at a luncheon hosted in his honor by the flag officer commanding in chief of Western Naval Command, Vice Admiral M.P. Awati, in Bombay, Ustinov said he shared India's concern over the presence of foreign vessels in the region. He said the Soviet Union will wholeheartedly support the suggestion to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Later on his return to New Delhi, Marshal Ustinov called on Vice President Hidayatullah.

MINISTER: COUNTRY PREPARED FOR ANY THREATS

BK161600 Hong Kong AFP in English 1115 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 16 March (AFP) -- India is fully prepared to meet a threat from any neighbouring country, Defense Minister R. Venkataraman told parliament today.

Answering questions in the upper house, he said the country was also evolving a long-term defence strategy.

"We only hope for the best. The government trusts that there will not be any untoward action during the year or year after. However, we are fully prepared to meet any contingency in the years to come," he said.

The defence minister declined to divulge "anything more" about the long-term preparations.

He defended increased defense outlays in India's new annual budget proposals but maintained that the overall defence expenditure was still not as high as that of several other countries, including Pakistan.

The defence expenditure, he estimated, represented only 17 percent of the total budget and said the increased allocations were because "We have got to be prepared for all eventualities. We are not only buying sophisticated equipment...we have to match possible threat from surrounding countries."

Mr. Venkataraman said Pakistan was spending 5.9 percent of its gross national product (GNP) on defense, Thailand 5.5 percent, Indonesia 5.5 percent, Malaysia 4.1 percent, Singapore 6.1 percent and India only 3.4 percent.

He added that China was for its part allocating 20.7 percent of its budget for defense.

In a written answer to a separate question, Mr. Venkataraman said there had been some violations of Indian air space by Pakistani and Bangladesh aircraft over the past six months, but he gave no details.

He said the country's radar network was being modernised and strengthened.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF RAO LEAVES FOR FRANCE

BK170347 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Chief of the Army Staff K.V. Krishna Rao has left for France on a 9-day official visit. During his tour the army chief will hold discussions with high-ranking French officials including the chief of the Defense Staff.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY TALKS WITH SATHE

BK121723 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shamsher Rana and Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe yesterday held talks on bilateral relations in a cordial atmosphere for about 2 hours in New Delhi. Sathe also hosted a dinner in honor of Rana last night.

Earlier, Foreign Secretary Rana paid a courtesy call on Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. On the occasion Rana emphasized the need for increasing mutual understanding and goodwill for further improvement of relations between Nepal and India, according to the ministry. Rao wished the talks between the two foreign secretaries would be fruitful. He also expressed India's desire for making relations with neighboring countries, particularly Nepal, stronger.

GDR CULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON DELHI TALKS

BK160735 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The visiting cultural minister of the German Democratic Republic, H.J. Hoffmann, has said the most immediate concern of all nations should be the maintenance of world peace. Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi Hoffmann said he had exchanged views on the subject with President Sanjiva Reddy and other Indian leaders. He said the cultural exchange program signed between India and his country would go a long way in improving bilateral ties.

YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

Parliamentary Welcome

BK150908 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Parliament today greeted the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation which is now on a 6-day visit to the country. The delegation, led by President of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly Dragoslav Markovic, was greeted warmly by members of both houses when he watched the proceedings from the special gallery. In the Rajya Sabha, Chairman Hidayatullah and in the Lok Sabha Speaker Balram Jakhar conveyed to the delegation the greetings and the best wishes of the government and people of India to the government and people of Yugoslavia. The five-member delegation arrived in the capital today.

House Speaker's Banquet

BK160729 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Lok Sabha Speaker Balram Jakhar has said nonalignment is the only means to bring in a new world order based on amity and cooperation among nations. He was speaking at a banquet in honor of Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, and other members of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation in New Delhi last night. Jakhar said the role of the movement as an important factor in promoting world peace is being increasingly recognized by all.

IRAQI DIPLOMAT SHOOTS IRANIAN IN BOMBAY

BK151559 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Mar (AFP) -- An Iraqi diplomat in Bombay shot and injured an Iranian national yesterday, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today.

The injured man, a student identified as Farzad Jehani, was hospitalised.

The agency quoted police as saying they had reported the incident to the Indian Foreign Office here.

The incident took place at Colaba in south Bombay after a heated argument and scuffle between Iranian personnel of a restaurant and two Iraqi nationals.

The police were said to have recovered the pistol used in the shooting, five live cartridges and one empty shell.

The agency also quoted police as saying that the arrest of the diplomat, attached to the Iraqi Consulate in Bombay, was deferred as he enjoyed diplomatic immunity. His name was not immediately known.

CONGRESS-I-LED KERALA MINISTRY RESIGNS

BK170755 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] In Kerala, the Congress-I-led United Democratic Front [UDF] ministry has submitted its resignation. The decision to resign was taken at a Cabinet meeting this morning held in Trivandrum. The meeting discussed the latest political situation in the state following the withdrawal of support of the ministry by a legislator belonging to the Kerala Congressman-I group. Later, Karunakaran [Kerala chief minister] met Governor Mrs Jothi Venkatachellum and submitted the resignation. The governor asked Karunakaran to continue in office till alternative arrangements are made.

Talking to newsmen at Raj Bhavan after submitting the resignation, Karunakaran claimed that he still enjoys majority support. However, he does not want to continue in office in the present circumstances.

Later the governor told newsmen that Karunakaran had recommended the dissolution of the assembly and holding a fresh election. The governor said she has no intention to invite the opposition leader E.K. Nayanar to explore the possibility of forming an alternative ministry in the state.

KASHMIR REFUGEES DEMAND INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

BK161610 Hong Kong AFP in English 1442 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Mar (AFP) -- Thousands of refugees from Pakistan, temporarily settled in the Jammu area of Indian-held Kashmir on the border with that country, have decided to march to New Delhi to back their demands for Indian citizenship, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today.

The refugees, numbering some 30,000, fled to India following the partition in 1947, which led to the emergence of independent India and Pakistan.

The agency said they were mostly "harijans" (Hindu untouchables) and had been agitating for citizenship for some time, staging a continuous sit-in on the border for the past 18 months.

The agency said representatives of the refugees, in a press release in Kashmir's winter capital Jammu, today sought the help of all political parties in achieving their "fundamental right" of Indian citizenship.

BRIEFS

TV SATELLITE RELAY -- Remote areas in six states will have television facilities through the communication satellite Insat I to be launched early next month. The satellite will provide relay facilities for TV programs in 18 districts in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Bihar. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Mar 82 BK]

OIL IMPORT AGREEMENTS -- Agreements have been signed with five countries for the import of 88 lakh tons of crude oil in 1982. Of this, Iraq will supply 35 lakh tons, Iran 33 lakh tons, United Arab Emirates 10 lakh tons and Nigeria and Venezuela 5 lakh tons each. This information was given by Petroleum Minister Shiv Shankar in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha on 15 March. In addition, Saudi Arabia is to supply 11 lakh tons of crude oil from January this year to May 1983. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 Mar 82 BK]

HOUSE ARREST OF PARTY LEADERS IN PESHAWAR ENDS

BK161602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] It has been officially noted in Peshawar that the government of Northwest Frontier Province has canceled the orders issued on Sunday [14 March] pertaining to the house arrest of Abdul Wali Khan and Begum Wali Khan.

DELHI REPORTS MASS ARRESTS IN KASHMIR

BK170339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] The military authorities in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir have rounded up more than 160 leaders and prominent activists of the opposition parties. PTI reports that the arrested persons have been lodged in (Dalai) prison. The arrests are said to be in the wake of an agitation against the military regime.

Another 260 persons have been arrested in Sind Province in a crackdown. REUTER reports that 225 people were arrested in Karachi yesterday. So far 3,500 are reported to have been detained.

ONE KILLED IN RAWALPINDI STUDENT CLASH

BK131710 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] A pressnote issued by the deputy commissioner, Islamabad, says an altercation took place today between two students of the government college of technology, Rawalpindi, over the use of unfair means in the examination being conducted by the Punjab board of technical education. On the intervention of the college authorities the students dispersed.

However, later, these students, along with some supporters, assembled in the college compound and exchanged hot words which led to firing of pistol shots injuring two students, one of whom succumbed to his injuries in hospital. The condition of the other injured student is reported to be out of danger. A case has been registered and the police have made some arrests. Further investigation is in progress.

The college authorities have closed the college till further order. The situation is under control.

Delhi on Student Unrest

BK140636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Several universities and colleges in Pakistan have been closed following student unrest that is sweeping the country. In Peshawar, three universities and all colleges in the adjoining Mardan District were ordered to be closed by the authorities on the eve of public meeting planned in Peshawar city for today. The meeting has been called to mourn the assassination of former Provincial Governor Sikandar Khan Khalil. An official statement reminded the people about the ban on public meetings and processions. Secretary of the banned National Democratic Party (Ghulam Ahmad Billur) has said the meeting will be held.

Student scuffles have also been reported in Lahore and Karachi. One student was shot dead near Islamabad. An official statement said that two groups of students exchanged pistol shots at the government college of technology. In Karachi, the students who boycotted classes and examinations demanded the release of about 30 of their colleagues arrested by police on last Thursday [11 March] after they had occupied the administrative block of the Karachi university.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES PROPAGANDISTS ON THWARTING ENEMY

LD161328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] This morning, Imam Khomeyni received the minister of national guidance, members of the Islamic Publicity Coordinating Council and members of the headquarters organizing the 10 days of dawn [the anniversary of the revolution and return of Khomeyni to Iran], Imam Khomeyni delivered the following speech:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We must preserve our unity in all matters, with the maintenance of coordination in propaganda being given top priority. You must try to maintain unity and coordination so as to thwart any adverse propaganda. You realize that the propaganda weapon is more cutting than the use of weapons on the battlefield. One must be more wary of the enemy's propaganda weapon.

Unfortunately, we are rather weak in this field. We must strengthen our morale and accept, with everything in our power, that we can stand on our own feet. It is highly significant for our experts to rely on their own expertise. See what a blow Mohammad Reza dealt to our doctors. He mistreated them and gave them to understand that it was necessary to go abroad for even a minor operation.

This was simply a plan to weaken the morale of our experts and specialists so they would come to the conclusion that they were backward in all fields. We must be determined to advance in all fields. You, who are in charge of a certain segment of propaganda, must try to help the people to believe they are not inferior to others. Although the enemy controls foreign radios, nevertheless the people realize they are lying.

Rely on God and stay strong. Everything must be rebuilt and continued. [sentence as heard] True, you have just taken over. However, you must bear in mind that you will be working for God rather than position and status. We want our country to become independent in everything. Therefore, for the sake of God, keep this up, so that we not only make our country independent, but we enable all the people of the world to become independent.

I hope that by organizing and coordinating the propaganda field, all the enemy's plots will be foiled. The enemy is not resorting to military invasion, for it knows it cannot achieve anything by this. What it intended to do was to deal us a blow from within, but it realized this was not possible. Nevertheless, it has not given up its propaganda; it wants to disrupt our unity by adverse propaganda. Consequently, you must strengthen your coordination as much as possible. All of you must pursue a single aim.

I hope you will be successful in your work and be able to serve the people. God bless you.

TALKS WITH SYRIA CONCLUDE WITH AGREEMENTS

LD161942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, at the conclusion of the 4-day talks between the 40-man Syrian delegation and the officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the two countries' foreign affairs ministers signed a joint political communique, the oil ministers signed an oil agreement and the ministers of commerce signed a 10-year protocol for trade exchanges.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Velayati, Minister of Oil Gharazi, Minister of Commerce Asgar-Owladi and a number of high-ranking officials from the Iranian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Oil and Commerce attended the ceremony held to sign the documents and agreements.

Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Minister of Foreign Trade Salim Yasim, Minister of Oil and Natural Resources ad-Dahhak and a number of high-ranking officials from the Syrian delegation attended for the Syrian side.

Mr Velayati, our country's minister for foreign affairs, made a speech at the ceremony in which he described the talks as being very fruitful. Referring to the agreements concluded between Iran and Syria aimed at expanding trade and industrial exchanges, he said:

[Begin recording] In view of the agreements aimed at expanding trade and industrial exchanges between the two countries and in view of the volume and scope of these agreements, I think that these agreements are relatively one of the most extensive exchanges of their kind between Third World countries, particularly between Islamic countries. These kinds of exchanges and relations are a means of strengthening and expanding political relations.

In view of the fact that one of the most fundamental, I daresay, one of the most fundamental problems being faced by the world Muslims is the problem of the regime occupying Jerusalem, and in view of the fact that the experience of the past few decades since the inception of the regime occupying Jerusalem has shown us that the only way to success and victory over that usurping regime lies in unity and solidarity among the Islamic countries, it is natural that such (?movement) and expanding relations in the political, economic and industrial fields will greatly contribute to that unity. [sentence as heard] We hope that this will be a criterion for bringing the Islamic countries closer together and closer to achieving the final aim, which is struggling against and decisively defeating the regime occupying Jerusalem. We think that instead of embarking on deviationist problems and overlooking our prime problem, which is the problem of Palestine, it would be better for all Islamic countries to follow such movements, to renounce differences and tensions which are favored by the superpowers, and to come even closer together. May peace and God's mercy and benedictions be upon you. [end recording]

Syrian Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made a short speech. Referring to the agreements and protocol signed by the two countries, he said: We have achieved a great thing in relations between our two countries and in our united front against imperialism, the enemy of the Muslims; we have strengthened our relations. There is no doubt whatsoever that we have achieved a valuable result. In continuing our joint struggle in the economic fields, we will expand and strengthen the scope of our cooperation and we will consolidate our cultural, political and economic relations.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, on his own behalf and on behalf of his delegation, thanked the Iranian authorities who participated in the talks and said: We are pleased with the Islamic Republic's role against Zionism. We Muslims will establish a single front to struggle against the enemy.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies, the oil agreement, the protocol for trade exchanges, and the joint political communique were signed by the Iranian and Syrian ministers of foreign affairs. The communique will be issued simultaneously in Iran and Syria tomorrow.

Oil Agreement

LD162042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Interview with Oil Minister Gharazi following the signing of the oil agreement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic on 16 March -- recorded; place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Gharazi, the issue of the purchase of phosphates from Syria and the sale of Iranian oil to Syria were discussed in the meetings which you had at the Ministry of Oil with Mr ad-Dahhak, the Syrian minister of oil, and in the committee discussions in which Mr Honardust participated. Please tell us the results of these discussions and the agreements that were reached.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The main emphasis was on the fact that the brotherly country of Syria, which has been fighting against the aggressors who have occupied Jerusalem, should receive greater cooperation and greater assistance and that the needs of the two sides should be discussed.

The Ministry of Oil reached agreement with our Syrian brothers to export about 9 million tons of oil to the brotherly country of Syria. Of course, our Syrian brothers did not have any special requests from us. It was agreed that (?they would pay us the price of the oil). This shows the healthy situation of the Syrian economy, which can easily stabilize its economic position in the world. [sentence as heard] Of course, instead we will import perhaps 1 million tons of phosphates in the coming year, which will be (?a part of the deal). What is important to us is that, God willing, we can sell oil to Syria on a continuing basis, so that Syria can develop, can be able to confront Israel, and can continue its confrontation.

[Question] Does Syria need 9 million tons of crude from Iran? What does it need it for and where does it import its crude from?

[Answer] Generally speaking, Syria's domestic consumption is between 5.5 and 6 million tons. As it is on the Mediterranean, it can make use of its oil refineries and sell the refinery products to other buyers in the Mediterranean area. The two main Syrian refineries can refine a total of more than 11 million tons of oil. This will cover the domestic needs as well as some of the foreign markets.

[Question] Will the documents of these agreements be signed in Tehran or will they be left to a future date?

[Answer] We have signed the definitive documents and have jointly come to the agreement to sell oil to Syria. Our Syrian brothers have also signed it.

Trade Protocol

LD161902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Central News Unit correspondent's interview with Commerce Minister Habibollah 'Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Following discussions between Iran and Syria, a 10-year trade protocol was signed by the Iranian and Syrian ministers of commerce. I now ask Mr 'Asgar-Owladi, the Iranian commerce minister, to tell us what goods Iran and Syria wish to exchange in accordance with this protocol?

[Answer] The discussions between us concerned metal goods, domestic utensils and products such as vegetable oil, and traditional export items such as fruit, raisins, pistachios; these are some of the things which we discussed. We also talked about openings for the export of Iranian rugs, as well as for pistachios, which are our two genuine export items. However, they have been forbidden in Syria in the past. They should change their commercial regulations so that we can have a market there for these two products. Syria will sell us textiles. They also plan to supply some grain and cereals, and some [word indistinct]. They will also supply some food items, some textiles and perhaps some phosphate and minerals.

[Question] Have the quantities of these goods not been specified?

[Answer] Some quantities have been specified. Perhaps such a level of exchange is unprecedented between Iran and Syria.

[Question] Will trade be on a barter basis of [words indistinct]?

[Answer] What is certain is that in exchange for the oil which they will receive they will pay cash. The amount of oil sold to Syria is worth more than the goods that we will import from Syria.

The signing of the protocol between Iran and Syria is one of the first steps which the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken in its relations with other Muslim countries. Our plan is that what we need, we should, in the first instance, import from Islamic countries; and that we should also sell to the Islamic countries that which they need.

Khaddam Press Statements

JN162035 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Upon concluding his visit to Iran today at the head of a Syrian delegation, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held a press conference in the Iranian capital, Tehran. Khaddam began the press conference by expressing his thanks to the leadership of the Islamic revolution in Iran for the fraternal spirit and warm reception accorded to the delegation since its arrival.

Khaddam said: We held talks with several leaders of the Iranian Islamic revolution. I was received by President 'Ali Khamene'i, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi. I also held lengthy talks with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Our talks dealt with all aspects of the situation in the region and the plans of imperialism, Zionism and their agents for establishing U.S. and Zionist control over the region. Complete agreement was reached on the need to work together to face these plans in order to strengthen our peoples' freedom and independence vis-a-vis the onslaught against this region.

Khaddam added: In this respect, the leaders of the Iranian revoution have emphasized Iran's support for us against the Zionist aggression. They also supported our just struggle, the Palestine question and the liberation of the occupied Arab territories.

Khaddam said: We also discussed and reviewed the war directed against the Iranian revolution. I conveyed to the leadership of the Iranian revolution our view on this war, which we have condemned from the very first day. This view was expressed by President Hafiz al-Asad in his latest speech on 8 March. In this speech, the president explained in detail the objectives and dangers of this war and its grave consequences on the region.

Khaddam said: I also discussed bilateral relations between the two countries and the means of strengthening and developing them. Both sides agreed on the importance of continuing the contacts between the leadership of both countries so as to coordinate their efforts. Several agreements were concluded on economic changes which will help consolidate ties between the two countries. Other agreements on cultural, scientific and technological cooperation will be concluded later on.

Khaddam expressed his thanks on behalf of the Syrian delegation to friendly Iran -- the president, the Government and the people -- and wished the Iranian revolution, under the leadership of Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, stability, prosperity and victory. He also wished the friendly Iranian people further progress and prosperity.

Replying to a question by the representatives of Iranian radio and television on the results of the talks to form an Islamic front against imperialist and Zionism, Khaddam said: Actually, this matter was discussed on previous occasions. Discussions are going on between us and several progressive states in the region.

Replying to another question concerning the impact of the president's recent speech on the Arab public, Khaddam said: President Hafiz al-Asad expressed Syrian policy and the stands of the Syrian Arab people. We believe that the masses everywhere in the Arab and Islamic world have received this speech with great satisfaction, because the speech pointed out the objectives of the Iraqi-Iranian war and its dangers for Arabs, Muslims, the Iraqi people, the Palestine question and the cause of the Islamic revolution.

Asked his view about the future of the Saddam regime and the forces opposed to that regime, Khaddam replied: The Iraqi opposition forces are active. They are the ones to decide the best methods for their struggle inside and outside Iraq. We believe that a regime based on injustice, repression and persecution cannot last.

Regarding Syria's view on holding the nonaligned summit in Baghdad, Khaddam said: I discussed this subject with 'Ali Akbar Velayati. Our view is that the existing circumstances do not allow the convocation of this conference in Baghdad. Therefore, we are for changing the venue of the conference or postponing it until the right circumstances become available.

Replying to another question concerning Prince Fahd's Middle East plan, Khaddam said: This plan was discussed at the Arab foreign ministers' conference in Fes. We do not want to discuss before the media items which have been raised at an Arab summit conference.

Asked about the major political and economic results of the Syrian delegation's talks in Tehran, Khaddam said: We made a joint assessment of the developments in the region and the imperialist-Zionist plan against the region. We also reached agreements of an economic nature concerning economic and trade exchanges between the two countries of more than $2 billion annually.

Asked his opinion about the plots hatched by Arab rulers against Iran, Khaddam said: What I know is that the Arab states want to establish good relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. If there are those who got involved in the war -- and I mean the Iraqi regime -- they do not represent the Arab viewpoint. All the Arab states -- with the exception of some, especially those linked with Camp David -- have rejected this war right from the start, considering it a danger to the region, the Arabs and the Islamic revolution in Iran and a service to imperialist and Zionist plans.

Khaddam denied any link between the Pakistani president's last visit to Syria and his talks there on the Iraqi-Iranian war and his own visit to Tehran. He said: The Syrian delegation's visit to Tehran was scheduled a long time ago.

Replying to a question on the future of the occupied Syrian heights and the plots hatched against southern Lebanon, Khaddam said: We are fighting by every means to liberate every inch of our territory and to guarantee the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Khaddam declined to make any comment on the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization delegation to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said: We are not familiar with the activities of this delegation. Therefore, we cannot comment on the unknown.

Replying to another question on Syria's position on the Iraqi-Iranian war, Khaddam said: We announced our position on the very first day of the war. This position was reasserted by President Hafiz al-Asad in his speech on the 19th anniversary of the 8 March revolution. He added: We condemned this war, considering it a mad war, serving Zionism and imperialism. It is against the Iraqi people first. It is also against the Iranian people and the interests of the Arabs. This war has benefitted Israel. Therefore, we are against this war. Our position is clear and needs no further clarification.

Regarding the Syrians' opinion on Philip Habib's last Middle East tour, Khaddam said: Habib came to the region to continue his mission of reinforcing the cease-fire in southern Lebanon. There was nothing new in his visit.

Asked if Syria would participate in the next Arab summit if held in Fes, Morocco, Khaddam said: In all cases, an Arab summit is held after consultation among the Arab states. There is no talk now about holding the conference. Therefore, it is premature to comment on it.

Replying to another question, Khaddam said: The fate of Saddam Husayn will be decided by the Arab people in Iraq.

Asked about the possibility of an Israeli military attack on southern Lebanon and the position which Syria might adopt. Khaddam said: Israel is attacking the south daily and is occupying a part of it. As for a wider Israeli military attack, this is linked with the general U.S.-Israeli plan in the region. We are studying with our brothers and the friendly states the means to confront this U.S.-Israeli plan.

Delegation Departs

LD161752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the 40-man Syrian delegation led by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, which had visited Tehran in order to meet and have talks with the Iranian authorities, left Tehran for Damascus this afternoon.

According to our correspondent, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister of Commerce Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman, Oil Minister Gharazi and a number of high-ranking officials from the Foreign, Petroleum and Commerce Ministries as well as the Syrian ambassador to Tehran and the Iranian ambassador to Damascus were at the airport to see off the 40-man Syrian delegation.

In an interview with the Central News Unit, the Iranian and Syrian foreign ministers referred to their talks as being fruitful.

VELAYATI MEETS ALGERIAN, CUBAN, PAKISTANI ENVOYS

LD161746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Mr Ghraieb, the Algerian ambassador in Tehran, met this afternoon with Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs of our country, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During this meeting, matters of mutual interest and the former memoranda of understanding between Iran and Algeria concerning commercial relations were discussed. According to the same report, both sides asked that the discussions be pursued and visits be exchanged between high-ranking officials of the two countries.

According to the same report, the Cuban ambassador in Tehran also met this afternoon with Mr Velayati and submitted an invitation to him on behalf of the Cuban minister of foreign affairs. The Cuban foreign minister invites our minister of foreign affairs to participate in the conference of the nonaligned countries. This conference will be held next month in Kuwait and discussions will be held on the Palestinian issue.

The new Pakistani ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran also met with the minister of foreign affairs of our country this afternoon and submitted his credentials. According to the Central News Unit, relations between the two countries were discussed during this meeting.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS TRADE OFFICIALS

Confers With Commerce Minister

LD161000 Tehran IRNA in English 0925 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 16 Mar (IRNA) -- The visiting Indian mission headed by deputy foreign minister in charge of international and economic affairs of that country, Mr Bhandari, met and conferred with Commerce Minister Asgar-Owladi on Monday [15 March]. They discussed historical and cultural relations of the two nations and the further mutual expansion of trade relations.

The Iranian minister of commerce outlined Iranian trade policy and Iran's trade priority being given to Muslim countries . ' then non-aligned countries. Mr Bhandari said that he hoped that the visit of the Indian commerce minister to Iran and signing an agreement would open a new era in the countries' relations.

Mr Bhandari this morning also met and conferred with Foreign Minister Velayati and they discussed mutual interests of the two countries. Mr Bhandari on behalf of the Indian foreign minister invited Dr Velayati to India. Mr Bhandari and his delegation arrived in Tehran on Thursday [11 March] to hold negotiations with various Iranian officials.

Talks With Hedayatzadeh

LD151208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, this afternoon the economic delegation from India led by Mr Bhandari, under secretary in charge of international economic affairs at the Ministry of External Affairs of India, which is visiting our country, met with Mr Hedayatzadeh, under secretary in charge of foreign trade at the Ministry of Commerce. At this meeting, problems and difficulties facing the merchants of the two countries were discussed. It was decided to form a special committee to investigate these problems and ways of expanding trade between the two countries in order to prepare the ground for new treaties which will be signed in the near future during the visit to Iran by the Indian minister of commerce.

Further on Meetings

LD161734 Tehran IRNA in English 0934 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 16 Mar (IRNA) -- The Indian Mehindra Company will assemble 5,000 jeeps annually in Iran, according to the Indian deputy foreign minister in charge of international and economic affairs, Ramesh Bhandari.

Speaking this morning after negotiations with Iranian officials, Mr Bhandari added that India will also cooperate with Iran in training bank personnel and technicians. Currently heading an Indian economic delegation of ministers of finance, trade, and foreign affairs, Mr Bhandari said that so far the Indian delegation has met with under secretaries of the Ministries of Industries, Agriculture, Oil, Mining and Metals, Transport, Trade and also the governor of the Central Bank of Iran.

Discussions with these officials mostly related to mutual economic relations, and peace and security in the region. No agreements have yet been signed, but the Indian official said both sides discussed the possibilities India could put at disposal of Iran in the fields of technology, industry and agriculture as well as training Iranian technicians in India.

Referring to his discussion with the governor of the Central Bank of Iran, Dr Nurbakhsh, Mr Bhandari said that they discussed the expansion of banking facilities, economic exchanges and aid the Central Bank and other Iranian banks could grant to the banking system of India.

$140-MILLION TRADE ACCORD SIGNED WITH URUGUAY

LD161326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the secretariat of the committee for bilateral deals located in the Commerce Ministry, which has been formed with the aim of arranging the format for the purchase of the country's necessary goods in exchange for the sale of oil and other export goods, has announced that within the framework of the bilateral deals between Iran and Uruguay, and in accordance with a series of commercial agreements signed yesterday, in the next 9 months the two countries will exchange at least $140-million worth of goods and oil.

Uruguay has signed a contract for the first time for the purchase of oil from Iran, whose first stage is worth more than $80 million. In return Iran has signed contracts worth $60 million for the purchase of meat, wheat and rice from Uruguay.

The signing of the said sales and purchases contracts, which are in accordance with the "Neither East nor West" principle and which are aimed at promoting commercial exchanges with the oppressed and developing countries, will increase the volume of commercial exchanges between Iran and Uruguay -- which had not passed the annual $3-million mark in the past 10 years -- by at least fifty times by the end of the current Christian year.

Another important point in the signing of the said contracts is that Iran has taken steps toward the policy of purchasing directly from producing countries, and that some of Uruguay's products such as rice which were sold to Iran solely through Western companies in the past will henceforth be imported directly from Uruguay.

MITTERRAND VISIT TO U.S. ERODES INDEPENDENT POLICY

GF161044 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Mitterrand's Visit to Washington"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: According to a French news agency report from Paris, Mitterrand has gone to Washington following his return home from the occupied land of Palestine in order to confer with Reagan prior to the convening of a summit of the heads of state of industrial countries. This fourth meeting between Reagan and Mitterrand has taken place at a time when the Socialist French Government has launched large-scale efforts to align France with the United States.

It will be recalled that during an interview with an American journalist a few days ago, Mitterrand reaffirmed he is a strong ally of the United States. Meanwhile, political circles in Washington and Paris have stated that Mitterrand's visit to Washington is the outcome of a special initiative by him and that during his visit he would be holding talks on technical matters between the two countries. The deteriorating situation in Latin America, preparations for convening a summit of the heads of state of industrial countries and relations between the Eastern and Western blocs are among the important topics to be taken up by the two sides.

Apart from this, French President Mitterrand will brief Reagan on the results of his visit to the Middle East. In light of all this it is believed the approach of the French Socialists to world-devouring America, which has been kept secret from the world people so far, has attained such a level that the need to conceal it from the people is no longer valid.

The three main moves made by France in its foreign policy after the Socialists acceeded to power -- that is, establishment of multilateral relations with international imperialism, launching of wide-ranging destructive activities against the Iranian Islamic revolution and interferring in Middle East developments -- have very quickly exposed the true French identity to the world. Surprisingly, since its first days in power, the European-style socialism, which has been created by international imperialism and Zionism and which acts as the puppet of its creators, has been displaying hostility toward the Arab people in general and the Palestinians in particular. The initiative launched by France later on proved that the pleasure expressed by the Zionist Israeli administration occupying Palestine over the accession to power of the Socialists in France was not inappropriate. Mitterrand's visit to Tel Aviv and his address to the Knesset of the Zionists occupying Palestine has confirmed his support for all the crimes committed by the Zionists against the Arabs in the Middle East.

Mitterrand even went so far as to stress in a most treacherous manner the need to restore the legal rights of the Zionists and the need for official recognition of the Zionist regime in the Middle East. He also said it was the natural right of the Israelis to occupy Islamic lands and that as a result, that it was necessary for Muslim Palestinians to live without homes in the desert.

When we take into consideration these facts related to the foreign policy of the Socialist French Government, we recall statements by political observers to the effect that the rapprochement initiated by the Socialist government between France and the United States will erode the remaining few remnants of France's freedom-loving policy.

Yes, as you yourselves have observed, the leader of the French Socialists has bowed his head before officials in Washington on numerous occasions, while dragging the French and other European peoples in the direction of the interests of the Zionist Israeli regime and U.S. imperialism.

Thus, with the coming to power of the Socialists in France, the French people's hope that they would be able to determine the future of France's political, economic and military fields has been lost without any interference by the superpowers.

As for the Iranian Islamic revolution and other Muslim people in the Middle East, it is obvious they will not permit servants of international Zionism like Mitterrand to get involved in matters related to their interests and [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, France and the rest of the European people must not allow their political and economic interests to be endangered by the interests of U.S. imperialism and the Zionist Israeli administration. Regardless of the fact that the Iranian Islamic revolution is thousand of kilometers from France and the Western world, it is a fact that it has daunted the capitalist world and international oppressors. The hostile initiatives launched by the French Socialists against the Iranian Islamic revolution stem from the fear of the developing international Islamic movement.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON IRANIAN NUCLEAR RESEARCH

LD162048 Tehran IRNA in English 2005 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 16 Mar (IRNA) -- The head of the Esfahan Nuclear Technology Centre, Dr. Saidi, said in Esfahan today that Iran was taking concrete measures for importing nuclear technology while at the same time utilising Iranian expertise in the field. He said the decision was made in the wake of discovery of uranium resources in the country and after Iran's capability for developing the industry had been established.

Iran's plans for developing nuclear capability are conceived in three distinct phases: During a short-range plan Iran will design and manufacture a subcritical reactor, followed by a nuclear reactor and a nuclear plant during the subsequent mid-term and long-term plannings. Recently a budget of 220 million rials was appropriated for a short-term research operation in the field. Already a preliminary design of the subcritical reactor has been completed and its detailed designing is expected to start out in late March 1982. Dr. Saidi said he expected the task would be fulfilled by September 1982.

He said he was hopeful that in another six months Iran would develop a capability for producing uranium ingots.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON IRAQI MUJAHIDIN ACTIVITIES

GF171037 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Reports from Iraq say that As-Sulaymaniyah has been without electricity and in complete darkness for 24 hours as a result of the attack launched by Iraqi Muslim mujahidin on the city's power generators.

Several days ago, the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin attacked (Ash-Shandri) camp and killed or wounded a number of Saddamists.

On 11 March, the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin blasted a supply bridge between Halabcheh and (Qurmal) and destroyed a command vehicle.

In the meanwhile, two Iraqi soldiers were executed before a firing squad for supporting the Islamic Republic of Iran and killing a Saddamist soldier.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 820

LD161732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Communique 820 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours exchange of sporadic fire continued on the western fronts of Meymak, Salehabad, Sumar, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb and Ilam. On each of these fronts decisive blows were inflicted upon the enemy.

In the Meymak and Salehabad regions, enemy movements were stopped, a quantity of their ammunition was destroyed and eight of the forces of Saddam were killed or wounded.

In the Sumar region, our heavy-weapon fire destroyed two trenches and one vehicle of the aggressive forces of Saddam.

In the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, one enemy tank and one personnel carrier were damaged and some of their trenches were destroyed. In the Gilan-e Gharb region, our forces' artillery fire destroyed five enemy vehicles, two observation posts, one heavy weapon and a number of foxholes and trenches.

In the Ilam region, on the (Ganjveyh) and Kan-e Sakht fronts, gunfire by our forces destroyed 4 observation posts, 2 ammunition depots and 13 foxholes or trenches of the enemy and killed or wounded a number of Iraqi forces.

Exchanges of fire continued throughout the operational areas in the south of the country, while in Abadan, to the west of Dezful and on the Shush and Reqabiyeh fronts the fighting was intense.

In the Abadan region, our forces opened fire on the positions of the forces of Saddam and destroyed one ammunition depot and a number of the trenches of the personnel of the enemy ground forces, 26 of whom were killed.

Enemy mortar fire on a number of residential homes in Abadan destroyed some buildings and martyred or wounded a number of our compatriots.

To the west of Dezful, losses inflicted upon the enemy included the destruction of one tank, one mortar and one ammunition depot. On the Shush and Reqabiyeh fronts, 15 enemy personnel were killed or wounded, and one of their personnel carriers, a number of trenches and some of their ammunition were destroyed.

During operations on 14 March, two of the personnel of the Ground Forces and the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred and achieved eternal life. May their memory be glorified.

IRAQI AIRCRAFT FIRE ROCKETS ON SOUTHERN TOWN

LD131908 Tehran IRNA in English 1612 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 13 Mar (IRNA) -- Two Iraqi fighter bombers violated the air space of the country at 1535 today, and fired three rockets upon a village near the city of Khorramabad, southern Iran. The Iraqi rockets hit the residential areas of the village which caused some material damage.

Also, a minibus was hit by rocket fragments which wounded five passengers including a child.

The report added that aid was being rushed to help the victims. The governor general of Lorestan Province, Mr Abedini, condemning this savage attack, said that such inhuman raids would never affect the determination of the people.

IRAQI AIR ATTACK REPULSED IN ILAM PROVINCE

LD151850 Tehran IRNA in English 1652 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 15 Mar (IRNA) -- At 12 hours p.m. today three Iraqi aircraft bombed empty lots in the vicinity of the Parkalak village, in Ilam Province. The enemy aircraft attempted to strike at the populated areas of the village but, when faced with heavy anti-aircraft fire of the Islamic forces, they were forced to drop their bombs in nearby areas and to flee.

FORCES KILL REBELS, CAPTURE WEAPONS NEAR BUKAN

LD142136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Summary] The Public Relations Office of the central headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps has announced that during the past 24 hours, exchanges of artillery and heavy-weapon fire have continued on the western and southern fronts.

Today, on one of the fronts in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, heavy-weapon fire by the revolution guards destroyed one enemy ammunition dump, killed or wounded 20 enemy personnel and damaged a number of enemy vehicles.

This morning, Iranian forces, comprising armed forces personnel, revolution guards, and Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, cleansed two villages near Bukan of the filthy presence of armed rebels affiliated to counterrevolutionary minigroups, killing or wounding seven rebels and capturing a number of weapons; the rest of the rebels fled.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' ACT REPORTED IN URUMIYEH

LD161034 Tehran IRNA in English 0910 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 15 Mar (IRNA) -- The house of Rahid Beig Jahangiri, one of the feudatories of Urumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Province, who has been recently arrested in connection with a plot to overthrow the Islamic Republic, was blown up on Saturday night, in the village of Nur Bala Juq. The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) of Urumiyeh issued an announcement today condemning this anti-Islamic and inhuman act by counterrevolutionary elements, which, the announcement stressed, aimed at impeding the arrest of the counter-revolutionary feudatories. The IRGC announcement further warned Kurdish Muslim people of the region to beware of any suspicious acts and introduce, without any fear, the agents of this crime to the IRGC or the public prosecutor's office, as soon as possible.

GUARDS CAPTURE 17 ARMED REBELS IN BUSHEHR

LD161428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports from Bushehr that 17 armed rebels working for feudalists, led by a local pseudoclergy of the region, were captured following a brief clash with a Mobilization unit of the Revolution Guards Corps of Hormoz and (Kordovan) and were handed over to the Islamic Revolution Court of Bushehr. The rebels were planning to create disturbances and disorder in the region on 13 March.

VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS ARREST OF OFFICERS

GF161404 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The commanders of the Tabriz and Sarab garrisons, together with five other high-ranking officers, have been arrested without being charged and imprisoned by the regime, which is afraid of the army.

The Voice of Iran correspondent in a special report gives the names of these nationalist officers as follows: 1) Colonel Baqeri, commander of the Tabriz garrison; 2) Colonel Najafzadeh, commander of the Sarab garrison; 3) Air Force Colonel Dehna'i; 4) Colonel Ejtehardi; 5) Colonel Rezazadeh; 6) Colonel Mon'em; and 7) Major Sedqi.

Our correspondent adds that no charges have been made against these patriotic officers. They have been arrested and jailed secretly.

During the past 4 months a large number of army officers of various ranks have been arrested and jailed under various pretexts. According to our correspondent, the majority of these innocent officers are imprisoned in a special part of Evin Prison set aside for military personnel. It is called Evin Dezhban.

We announce that we of the Voice of Iran are first to report this. Yesterday a report was broadcast by the secret Free Voice of Iran station concerning the arrest of four patriotic army officers by the executioners of the regime in Birjand. They were executed within hours [of being arrested].

CLANDESTINE: DOCTORS, NURSES TORTURED, EXECUTED

NC121723 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The Mojahedin-e Khalq organization of Iran has issued a statement (?in Paris) revealing that a number of imprisoned doctors, (?nurses) [words indistinct] have been executed in the regime's prisons after being tortured and harassed. The statement adds that the (?names) of these people, as well as some members of the medical board of hospitals in Tehran and other towns whose whereabouts are unknown, is in hand, and that documents are available that prove Khomeyni's regime has secretly executed them and is refraining from revealing this.

Our correspondent's report, quoting this organization, states that at present many men and women doctors, interns and nurses are in Khomeyni's prisons and are being horribly tortured as their torturers try to make them confess. The Mojahedin-e Khalq organization of Iran has called on the world medical societies to look into this matter and to save the lives of this group of prisoners.

(?According to a report) by our correspondent in Paris, (?14) doctors from this group have so far been secretly executed. The whereabouts of (?15) doctors and interns following their arrest by revolution guards is unknown; they may possibly have been executed, and [words indistinct]. (?Five) other doctors have been (?so severly injured) as a result of the torture in Khomeyni's prisons that it will be years before they are cured.

GRENADE EXPLOSION KILLS 2 IN TEHRAN 15 MAR

LD161746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] IRNA reports that the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Tehran announced the following:

At 0930 yesterday, the brother guards became suspicious of a Peykan car and its occupant. The car was on Molla Sadra Street. The occupant of the car shot at the Guards Corps while they were trying to inspect the car. After a few minutes, the guards brothers surrounded the Peykan car. The terrorist hypocrite noticed that he was surrounded and killed himself with a grenade.

Shrapnel from the explosion of the grenade hit two innocent passersby. One of them, who was an employee of the Voice and Vision of Islamic Republic, was martyred; the second pedestrian was taken to a hospital.

RAFSANJANI: 'MARXISTS' CAN RESUME STUDIES

LD162058 Tehran IRNA in English 1955 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 16 Mar (IRNA) -- Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani said in an interview that members of the four political groups, the Marxist Tudeh Party, the Marxist Feda'iyan-e Khalq organization (majority faction), and the militant Muslim movement, and a group known as the Mojahedin-e Khalq movement led by a former Mojahedin member who split from the group in 1975, could in his view be permitted into the universities to study.

The speaker's statements were part of an interview he granted to the UNIVERSITY OF THE REVOLUTION magazine. He added that these groups could study in the universities on the condition that they remain under strict supervision and not deviate the students in the university.

About the first two groups he said that they more [as received] concerned outside, Iran's borders adding that one could ultimately understand that they were "almost Russians" but about the two other Muslim groups Speaker Rafsanjani said that while they were opposed to the political and social positions of the Islamic Republic "at least in the past," and added that now they had mollified to some extent.

Also, concerning political activity in the universities in the future, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that people at any age should not be deprived of political activity but he said that it should be understood that in an educational atmosphere all priorities should be given to studies. He said that moves which would slow down the flow of education should be stopped. "But we are not opposed to a student who is a political element, studies political books, has political discussions or has healthy political connections," he added.

SUPREME COURT ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON AMNESTY

LD16104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the following circular was issued today by the head of the country's Supreme Court in connection with the prisoners' amnesty:

In His exalted name. Circular to all Islamic revolution courts and prosecutor's offices in the country:

Pursuant to the imam's amnesty orders, it is hereby decreed: As previously pointed out, the above-mentioned bodies should prepare a list of all those covered by the amnesty and send it to the country's Supreme Court so that, after being appraised and gaining the imam's consent and the conveying of the matter [as heard], they can take steps to release those pardoned.

It is strongly recommended that the courts and prosecutor's offices not take steps to release [the pardoned prisoners] on their own accord, for if they do so they will be held responsible.

This statement should be considered as an official circular; no separate circular will be issued.

[Signed] Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili

U.S. HAS NEW ANTI-IRANIAN RADIO STATION

GF140715 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] The United States has assigned a new radio station to broadcast programs against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Quoting the New York TIMES, the Libyan newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID reported yesterday that this demonstrates the extensive U.S. efforts to prevent the expansion of the Islamic revolution on an international level.

ANTIREGIME GROUPS DENY NY TIMES ALLEGATIONS

GF141423 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Free Voice of Iran correspondent in Paris, Azadeh Shafiq, leader of Iran-e Azad who is supporting the monarchists in Iran, has assailed an article recently published in the New York TIMES. The article accuses various groups within the Khomeyni regime and the monarchists, including certain intellectuals, of having connections with the CIA and of receiving financial aid from the United States.

According to our correspondent, the leader of Iran-e Azad has said his group has no connections with the CIA and has condemned all such connections by any of the groups opposing the Khomeyni regime.

Recently, Gen Bahram Aryana and Admiral Madani have also refuted as baseless the New York TIMES article and have denied all connections with the United States. The French newspapers LE MONDE and LIBERATION have also published refutations by leaders of groups opposing the Khomeyni regime.

OPPOSITION TO NEW INFORMATION, SECURITY MINISTRY

Resistance Movement Statement

GF141657 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] In response to the draft law on the creation of a new Ministry for Information and Security that was submitted to the Islamic Majlis to concentrate all the various spy organizations within one single organization, the National Resistance Movement of Iran issued the following statement on 13 March:

Dear compatriots, the Islamic Republic talks of reform while increasing its (?sins). The draft law on the creation of a new security organization, which has been submitted to the Majlis, is an admission of failure of the various spy organizations, such as the political, ideological organization of the army, the various Islamic societies, the information department of the revolution guards and various other committees, in combating the opposition and struggle against the regime. Instead of eradicating the cause of unrest, the Islamic Republic, owing to its own failures, is now seeking the aid of experts from communist countries to concentrate all of the spy organizations within one organization.

The National Resistance Movement of Iran, which believes in freedom, independence and citizens' rights, condemns this latest move of the Islamic Republic that aims at further encroaching on the rights of the people and conducting further surveillance of them. It warns all the forces, organizations and persons involved in this project that one day they will stand in judgment before the people of Iran, and Iran will never forgive them.

[Signed] The National Resistance Movement of Iran, 13 March 1982

Other Groups

NC131305 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The Movement for the Liberation of Iran, the Organization of Combatant Iranian Intellectuals and Academicians and the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization have strongly condemned a bill on the formation of an Islamic Republic Ministry of Information and Security, which the mullahs' government has submitted to the clerical Majlis, and have called it yet another treacherous step of the regime ruling Iran. The Islamic Republic's Ministry of Information and Security is to replace an organization which was under discussion by the clerical Majlis Defense Affairs Committee and which was to embrace all the regime's information and spying organizations in addition to the information organizations of the armed forces and of the Revolution Guards Corps. However, with the formation of the Ministry of Information and Security, the so-called political-ideological offices of the armed forces as well as the Revolution Guards Corps' spying organization will be under the umbrella of this new ministry.

By virtue of an agreement between the governments of Tehran and Moscow, Soviet experts will play the most important role in the organization of the Islamic Republic's spying ministry.

NVOI URGES OPEC TO LOWER OIL PRODUCTION

TA161630 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The First Step Toward Stabilizing the Price of Oil"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Statistics and figures show that as a result of the reduction of the real price of crude oil in international markets the financial earnings of OPEC member countries, which during 1980 was about $120 billion, slumped to about $80 billion in 1981. If oil production continues like this and if OPEC member countries are not able to reach a common view in connection with the level and rate of their oil production it is feared that the financial income of these countries will decrease even further.

Let us recall that in the course of the past 2-3 years one of the issues that has been raised by some OPEC member countries, particularly countries that have truly nationalized their oil industries and resources, at the meetings of the oil ministers of this organization was the issue of limiting the production of crude oil and fixing the level of oil production of every OPEC member country in relation to its economic needs. This group of progressive countries rightly believed and still believes that the unrestricted increase of oil production by some OPEC member countries, in particular Saudi Arabia, which in no way conforms to its economic and even defensive needs, actually altered and is altering the equilibrium and balance of supply and demand in the international oil market in favor of Western monopolies.

From the very outset of the formation of the OPEC organization the oil cartel exerted and is exerting all its efforts by means of regimes subservient to and dependent on the West to sabotage the constructive activities and consistent struggle of this organization, to prevent the unity and solidarity of the member countries of the organization, and to prevent the adoption of any kind of antimonopolist decision by OPEC through the very hypocritical and deceitful neocolonialist policy of divide and rule.

Prior to our nation's glorious revolution, namely, during the domination of the annihilated shah's regime, the oil cartel and world-devouring America used to implement their anti-OPEC policy and their policy against the oil-possessing nations through the regimes of Saudi Arabia and the annihilated Mohammad Reza. During those dark and gloomy days for our nation the regime of the accursed and annihilated Mohammad Reza increased the production of Iranian crude oil to 6-7 million barrels per day in order to satisfy the wish of his American masters and to pacify his murderous army.

The major part of the oil income was either being poured into the pocket of the arms-manufacturing monopolies of the United States and its allies, or into the pocket of the annihilated shah, filthy members of his family, a group of dependent middlemen and capitalists and their entourage.

Saudi Arabia too, with a population of 7 million, had increased its oil production to 10 million barrels per day. This treacherous act by the leaders of both regimes, namely, the regimes of Saudi Arabia and the annihilated Mohammad Reza, took place amid conditions in which the oil cartel was frankly announcing that it intends to embark upon creating strategic oil reserves in order to confront OPEC. The unrestricted increase in the production of oil by the regimes of Saudi Arabia and the annihilated shah was under conditions in which every week and month the balance of supply and demand in the international market was being altered in favor of the plundering oil monopolies.

However, neither the regime of the annihilated shah, nor Saudi Arabia's treacherous leaders paid any attention to the logical demands of the people and even to the recommendations of OPEC's experts.

Our nation's glorious revolution, under the leadership of the imam of the nation, threw the regime of the annihilated shah and the hated Pahlavi dynasty into the garbage heap of history. The Islamic Government in our country, implementing the ancient desire of our nation, nationalized oil in the true sense and terminated forever the plundering domination of oil monopolies, and above all American and British monopolies. The Islamic government, taking into consideration the needs of society and the interests of Iran and of other OPEC member countries, and in order to foil the plots of the oil cartel, decreased substantially the Islamic Republic of Iran's production of crude oil. However, neither did the oil cartel desist from its plots and conspiracies against OPEC, nor did the subservient and lackey regime of Saudi Arabia's shaykhs refrain from rendering good services to its American masters and betraying OPEC.

On the one hand world-devouring America, by imposing a destructive war on our nation and the Muslim Iraqi nation by means of its fascist agents, dealt the greatest blows to the oil industries and resources of both countries, namely, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi nation, in order to render support to the oil cartel and to implement its hegemonistic plans against the Iranian revolution.

On the other hand, it induced Saudi Arabia's subservient regime to increase its crude oil production as much as possible, so much so that Saudi Arabia's production of crude oil sometimes reached the level of 11 million barrels per day. The leaders of Saudi Arabia -- these false claimants of support for the Palestinian people and struggle against the aggressor Israel -- instead of utilizing the oil weapon for exerting pressure on world-devouring America, precisely on the contrary, placed the oil at the disposal of America as an effective means for exerting pressure by the oil cartel and the United States over OPEC countries and for military and economic aid to Israel. The outcome of the treacherous policy of Saudi Arabia's regime and the reactionary shaykhs of some of the countries of the Persian Gulf region in respect to oil is that the price of oil has actually decreased in the international market because of an oversupply.

The first step toward safeguarding the interests of OPEC countries in the face of the oil cartel's plots and toward stabilizing the price of oil is fixing a logical level of oil production for every OPEC member country on the basis of its economic, social and cultural needs and the requirements of the international market.